

'The News' Competition

A FREE TRIP TO THE COAST

A GOOD GRAMAPHONE OR A PRIZE CHOSEN BY YOURSELF

This Competition begins NOW. It will end on November 1st next.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO!

Get new subscriptions for "The News"; or collect old subscriptions overdue, or renewals of subscriptions.

For every new subscription of \$2.00 you will get 10 points in the competition.

For every old subscription or renewal of a subscription of \$2.00 you will get 5 points in the competition

CONDITIONS

The person who on November 1st, 1925 has most points wins the First Prize.

If he or she has 750 points or over, the prize will be a Return Ticket to Vancouver and \$75.00 in cash.

If he or she has 500 points or over, the prize will be a first-rate Gramophone.

If he or she has under 500, the prize will be the choice of goods from the store of any regular advertiser in The News up to the value of the subscriptions collected.

Every unsuccessful competitor will be allowed to choose a prize for himself or herself equal in value to 25 per cent or one-quarter of the amount of the subscriptions that he or she has sent in. Such prize must be chosen from goods sold in the stores of any regular advertiser in "The News." The names of such advertisers will be published in "The News" towards the end of the competition.

If you cannot collect the subscriptions personally, get your friends to send them in to "The News" and say to whom they wish the points to be awarded. When you send in subscriptions be careful to give the full name and address of

the subscribers, in order that the paper may be sent to them regularly and also a receipt for the subscription.

No competitor may transfer his or her points to another competitor.

If you wish your name to be entered as a competitor, sign and send in this form.

Please enter my name as a competitor in "The News" subscription Competition.

NAME

ADDRESS

(WRITE PLAINLY)

Remember there are no blanks in this Competition

Even if you do not win you get a prize

FROM THE NEWS FILES

TWENTY YEARS AGO

A. J. Nyberg's house on Alexander Street was seriously damaged by a fire which broke out in the upper story.

Negotiations were going on for the erection of a \$40,000.00 four mile in Red Deer by Hail McNab & Co. of Winnipeg.

The newly installed waterworks system stood its first severe test at the Nyberg fire and came through it well.

Feed oats were selling in Red Deer at 52 cents; seed wheat at 70 cents; eggs at 15 cents to 20 cents per dozen; timothy hay at \$3.00 per ton; beef at three cents to three and one-half cents per pound.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

The first sod was turned by Chief Engineer MacGregor in the construction of the Alberta Central Railway. Crop conditions in Red Deer were perfect with plenty of rain.

The cement sidewalk on the north side of Ross Street west of Gazette Avenue was almost completed.

TEN YEARS AGO

It was announced that plans were being discussed for the construction of a packing plant in Red Deer.

The city was raising a fund for the presentation of a machine gun for "Q" squadron of the 12th C.M.R.

F. L. Schacht, an American settler of German origin, has considerable trial on a charge of sedition.

Mrs. A. R. Gibson and her daughter left for Scotland, Mrs. Gibson hoping to be able to do war nursing.

A great prohibition rally was held in the Parish Hall. Principal Lloyd of Saskatoon was the chief speaker.

Here and There

Conditions in the fruit areas of British Columbia are reported as satisfactory. Weather conditions have been good and the trees are healthy.

According to recent reports general conditions in the Maritime Provinces are normal. Potato seeding is about complete. Trees in the Annapolis fruit districts are in good shape and estimates point to a normal crop.

A consignment of lumber from South Westminister, B.C., arrived recently at Dorval, Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific lines, consisting of twenty-nine logs of Douglas Fir, some of which were so long that three flat-cars were required to carry them.

Field Marshal Earl Haig and Countess Haig travelled through western Canada to the Pacific coast over the Canadian Pacific Railway recently, after attending the conference of the British Empire Service League at Ottawa.

"Western Canada has never had better crop prospects than which exist now," stated Ernest G. Cook, of E. G. Cook, Ltd., Crop Insurance Co. of Moose Jaw, Sask., who recently spent two weeks at Banff, after touring the West and studying crop conditions.

According to "Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada" the Department of Trade and Commerce has issued the following comparative statement for 1924 and 1925 trade in the Dominion:—

Total	1924	1925
Trade	\$1,002,130,164	\$1,878,234,180
Imports	893,866,897	795,932,537
Exports	1,058,763,297	1,081,301,643
Fav. Bal.	165,896,480	284,429,108

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the annual consumption of standing timber for use, amount to about 2,600,000,000 cubic feet. The loss by fire, insects and about double the depletion. It is estimated that Canadian forests are depleted at the rate of upwards of five and a half billion cubic feet per annum.

For the first time in the history of Canada upwards of three thousand redskins from the four western provinces and Montana journeyed to McLeod, Alberta, early in July, and held an all-Indian celebration and formed a league of plains Indians. Five thousand white people attended the ceremony and watched the Indians stage their spectacular mounted war-dance.

Deep gratification is felt in Canadian Pacific Railway circles over the receipt of the following cablegram sent to President E. W. Beatty by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:—"Greetings, South Africa, July 2nd.—Have just heard of Mr. Howard's death. Please convey to relatives my deepest sympathy. (Signed) Edward P." The late Mr. W. B. Howard was twice in charge of the Prince of Wales' train when His Royal Highness travelled over Canadian Pacific lines.

For the second time in the history of the newspaper industry Canadian output has run ahead of that of the United States. During the month of May Canada produced 130,013 tons of newspaper, as compared with 128,028 tons in the United States. The cumulative production of Canadian mills for the first five months of the current year totals 622,235, which favorably compares with a production of 622,084 in the United States during the same period.

THE BATTERY AT CAMP

The 78th Battery have just returned from their annual trip to Sarsfield camp. The officers of the unit ex-pressed themselves as well satisfied with the results obtained at this camp and seem to think that Red Deer will have no cause to feel ashamed of the work of her artillery unit when the results of the competition are announced.

The procedure at camp this year was much the same as usual except that the time was a day or two shorter. Two days were given to intensive training. For the men this consisted principally of gun drill, laying and signalling. The officers were instructed in laying out lines of fire, occupation of positions and map reading. After these two days, a day was devoted to a preliminary shoot to enable all ranks to become familiar with actual firing. The last day was devoted to the competitive shoot.

The battery left Red Deer on the early morning train on Tuesday, July 14th. The battery consisted of 11 following: Major R. C. Lister, M.C. M.M., Officer Commanding; Capt. R. S. Gillespie, M.C., Lieut. L. M. Colpitts, Gun Position Officer; Lieut. James Muir and Lieut. Gaetz, Section Commanders; Sergeant-major R. C. Lobb, Quartermaster Sergeant; Muir, Sergeant Hart, Acting Sergeant; Sergeant Weiler and Nos. 1, Signalling Sergeant Pearson, bomb arders and gunners.

The battery had the advantage this year of a full complement of officers for the first time in several years. Both the officer commanding and the captain have considerable experience as artillery officers. Bo' got their M.C.'s in this capacity. Their war experience of Lieut. Colpitts in the infantry and that of Lieut. Muir in the flying corps, but both have attended several camps with the battery. Lieut. Muir was formerly sergeant-major. This was Lieut. Gaetz' first camp, but he was quick to learn and will make an efficient officer. The battery had thus on the whole probably the most experienced group of officers they have ever taken to camp, and this was a great advantage.

On the other hand, the majority of the rank and file were without experience. None of the Nos. 1 had served in that position before, and one had not even had previous experience as a gunner. Practically all the gunners had but only a few days local training, mostly in small squads. "The greenest bunch I ever tackled," said Sergeant-major Hopkins, instructor, after the first hour's drill. Two days later, ten of them qualified as gun layers and four as signallers. The results of the competitive shoot have not yet been announced, but the general comments of the regular officers on the discipline of the personnel while firing and maneuvering was most encouraging. This speaks extremely well for the application of ability of the men. The officers express the greatest appreciation of the efforts of the other ranks to give the battery a high standing and of the splendid team work which prevailed throughout.

The competitive shoot was most interesting and war conditions were followed as closely as possible. The night before we were advised that an enemy force was advancing from the south and their advance guard had reached the Elbow river, at some points. The general commanding proposed to cross the river and annihilate this advance guard before it could be heavily reinforced. We were ordered to cross the river at 6:45 the next morning in order to support the attack. Shortly after crossing we received orders to take up a position on fire on a certain map location and on an enemy battery which was annoying our infantry. We came into action as soon as possible and in about half an hour's firing succeeded in silencing the enemy guns. But alas! a stray shell had landed on the O.P. and had hit our own gallant commander. Capt. Gillespie immediately took over, and did excellent execution on a battery of enemy in infantry who were holding up our advance. So galling had our fire become that the enemy now determined to play a trump card and sent forward a heavy tank against us. Our progress quickly spotted this, and we were ordered to move our battery to higher ground so that we might fire over open sights as soon as the tank appeared. Major Lister, who his head swathed in bandages and one arm in a sling, now resumed command. The battery was quickly brought up to its new position and shortly after the top of the tank was observed crossing our front as a thin black line above some low bushes. One or two ranging shots were sent over the range quickly obtained and gunfire ordered. The tank seeking further attempt at concealment was useless, turned and came directly toward us at a tremendous rate. Ever gun in the battery was now firing with the utmost possible speed, and shells were bursting in all directions close around the doomed tank. At 2000 yards a direct hit was obtained, the tank took a terrific list to starboard and stopped. "Cease firing" was ordered, and for us the action was over.

Prize winners were as follows in order of merit: Signalling L. Sgt. W. Pearson, \$16.00 and badge; Gunner D. Colpitts, \$10.00 and badge; Gunner A. McPhee, \$6.00 and badge; Dr. R. Rotterill, \$4.00 and badge; Gunner O. Munro, \$2.00 and badge. Gun laying L. Sgt. R. Hart, \$5.00 and badge; Gunner C. Heath, \$4.00 and badge; Gunner A. Lund, \$3.50 and badge; Gunner H. Fulton, \$3.00 and badge; Gunner R. Gaetz, \$2.50 and badge; Gunner D. McInnis, \$2.00 and badge; Gunners L. Taylor and R. Y. Comie, A. Sgt. O. Comie and S. B. Welliver badges.

Prizes were presented on the Saturday afternoon following the competition by Lieut. Col. H. H. Stearns, Edmonton officer commanding the 20th Brigade, of which the 78th Battery forms a part.

During the competitive shoot, the battery was inspected by Colonel Gibson, C.M.G., colonel commandant of Military District 13, and his O.S.O., Lieut.-Col. Beaman.

On Saturday afternoon a pay parade was held in camp and officers and men received full pay, both for local training and for the time spent in camp. This was made possible by the efforts of Major Lister in having the inspection in camp instead of in Red Deer, as was the original programme.

A new feature of the officers' training this year was the observation of fire to which was of a competitive nature and was held on the last two evenings in camp. Twenty rounds were fired each evening and each of-

fer was required to list the rounds and indicate whether, in his opinion they fell right or left, plus or minus of the target. Some good prizes are being offered for this competition and it was stated before we left camp that our battery commander was high man today.

LACOMBE NEWS

Miss Bessie Shanks and Mr. Earl Williams, both of Lacombe district, were married at the bride's home by Rev. J. Eberly last Wednesday. The bride is well-known in Lacombe.

On Wednesday, July 8, a very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Cameron when Miss Margaret Bishop was united in marriage to Dr. T. C. Watson. Dr. and Mrs. Watson left by motor for Calgary and Banff amid showers of confetti and good wishes.

The picture show last Friday and Saturday, "The City That Never Sleeps" was a wonderful setting of a mother's love and sacrifice for her laughter, and its whole plot was pure from all suggestiveness such as is so often prevalent in other pictures.

The picture show Monday and Tuesday was "Jealous Husbands."

PINE LAKE

The dance on July 15th at Sandy Cove Hotel was very well attended. A steady stream of cars from Red Deer, Trochu, Elnora and other places arriving till after midnight. As usual the Wagner orchestra supplied the excellent music. The heavy showers of rain on Tuesday helped the crops and gardens tremendously. Everything is coming along splendidly and one can only hope that the excellent prospects will be fulfilled.

Mr. and Mrs. Roach from Three Hills are among the weekend visitors at Mr. Jack Herbert's. Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett and family and Mrs. Smith from Calgary are also there for a fortnight's holiday, and some Red Deer friends seem unable to tear themselves away from the varied attractions at that particular spot.

Mr. Johnson and family and friends from Calgary rented Mr. Atter's cottage for two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Bates from Three Hills leaving Mr. Potter's cottage on July 15th, where they have been for a fortnight, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Daw also from Three Hills, take their place.

On Wednesday last Mr. Lavender justified his last week's assertion that his presence on the Red Deer cricket team would make a difference. It certainly does.

Our old friend Gavin Spence has been out here "tuning up" the lake, and we are all pleased to see him back after his illness.

Now that a regular cream route has been established in this district, we hope that everybody will do their best to support it.

MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT

A summary of the Migratory Birds Convention Act is given below. This is the law which is based upon the treaty with the United States. Any enquiries concerning this law may be addressed to the Commissioner of the Canadian National Parks, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Open Seasons
Ducks, geese and rails, September 15 to December 14; Wilson or Jacksnipe, black-bellied and golden plovers and the greater and lesser yellowlegs, September 15 to December 14. Both dates are inclusive.

Closed Seasons
There is a closed season in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta on band-tailed pigeons, swans, wood duck, elder duck, cranes, curlew, willet, godwits, upland plover, avocets, dowitchers, knots, oystercatchers, phalaropes, stilts, shorebirds, turnstones, and all the surf-birds not provided with an open season in above schedule.

There is a closed season throughout the year on the following non-game birds: Auk, auklets, herring gulls, fulmars, gannets, grebes, gullinets, gulls, herons, jaegers, loons, murrelets, petrels, guillemots, shearwaters, terns; and there is a closed season throughout the year on the following non-game birds: Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flickers, flycatchers, grosbeaks, hummingbirds, kinglets, martins, meadowlarks, ovenbirds, hawks or bull bats, nuthatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, titmice, thrushes, vireos, warblers, waxwings, whippoorwill, woodpeckers and wrens and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

No person shall kill, hunt, capture, injure, take or molest migratory game birds during the close season. Sale of these birds is forbidden. The killing, capturing, taking, injuring or molesting of migratory or sedentary or migratory non-game birds is prohibited. The possession of legally taken migratory game birds is allowed in Alberta until March 31, following the open season.

Daily Bag Limits
Alberta—Ducks: 30 in one day and not more than 200 of all kinds; a season; geese 15; rails, 25; black-bellied and golden plover, greater and lesser yellowlegs, 15 of all kinds; Wilson snipe, 25.

Guns and Appliances
The use of automatic (auto-loading), spring or machine guns, or battery or any gun larger than number 10 gauge is prohibited and the use of any aeroplane, power boat, sail boat or night light, and shooting from any horse-drawn or motor vehicle is forbidden.

The shooting of migratory game birds earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset is prohibited.

Penalty
Every person who violates any provision of this act or any regulation shall, for each offense, be liable upon summary conviction to a fine of not more than three hundred dollars and not less than ten dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both fine and imprisonment.

FOR ALL

Early in the history of the Bank of Montreal its officers realized that to attain its highest usefulness, a bank should serve with equal readiness and ability all classes of customers in every department of banking.



BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817

At each office of the Bank small accounts are welcome; and the same painstaking attention is given to every customer.

Red Deer Branch:
H. C. MUNN, Manager.
Penfold (Sub-Agent)
open Wednesday and Friday



Refreshing Cool Fountain Specials

When you find the warm weather getting on your nerves, your appetite waning and all you can think of is "Gosh, but it's hot today"—look up our fountain and be served with a refreshing and delicious Ice Cream Special or one of our many invigorating Soft Drinks. You'll forget the heat with the first swallow.

COMMERCIAL CAFE

CHUCK & MOON, Proprietors

More Cream WANTED

Buy Your ICE CREAM for Picnics
FROM THE
DAIRY PRODUCTS CREAMERY
DAIRY PRODUCTS CREAMERY
Phone 265 H. W. TRIMBLE, Manager
AGENTS FOR VIKING SEPARATORS

Lumber! Lumber!

Only the very best stock of choice timber is included in our large yard of high-grade Lumber.
When the best Lumber is wanted—you'll do well to specify **ATLAS LUMBER**.
Our large buying connection with all the mills in the country enables us to give you exceptional value, coupled with high-grade material.

If you want Lumber for any purpose, come and see us.

THE ATLAS LUMBER COMPANY
GEORGE NORRIS, Mgr. House Phone 308
Office Phone 81

ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN THE RED DEER CONSTITUENCY

Hon. J. E. Brownlee Speaks
at Eckville and Rocky
Mountain House

On Friday last the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, attorney-general of the Alberta government, held two meetings one at Eckville and one at Rocky Mountain House, in which he dealt with provincial political problems and the government's record. Mr. G. W. Seniors, M.A., the Red Deer member, accompanied Mr. Brownlee. At Eckville the meeting was held in the afternoon and in spite of the great heat a good crowd attended and followed the speech with keen interest.

Mr. Brownlee was then called on to speak and spoke as follows: "It is a pleasure to me to be here today to meet you and speak to you on the public problems of the province. Within a year from now a general election will be held in Alberta and you will have to give your votes. I suggest that there will be two main issues at that election. The first will be whether or not we in Alberta are going to get away from old political issues and old political parties. In the newspapers of the province at present there is nothing but evidence of the working of the Liberal party organization and its paid agent, Mr. Fisher. I have nothing against Mr. Fisher personally. He is a good friend of mine in private, but a paid political organizer means campaign funds and the old political system. This government has neither campaign funds nor organizers, and will have neither when the election comes. In this speech I wish to leave with you two main ideas that I am in earnest and that I don't indulge in any abuse of my opponents. At the same time I have to point out to you that a campaign fund means that the contributors are in the position of being asked to give to a government that relies on that fund. If you want a return to the old political arrangements, then you must remain out of office. The second issue at the coming election will be whether the present government is going to remain in office or whether the old Liberal party is to be put back in power. The Conservatives, though they cannot be ignored, do not hope to form a government.

"It is fair in dealing with criticism of the present government to remind you that the present leader of the opposition, Mr. C. R. Mitchell, and the provincial treasurer in the late Liberal government and largely responsible for the present financial condition. Mr. Mitchell says that we as a government are extravagant, and on the other hand, that we do nothing. I want to point out to you with that of the Liberals, and in doing so I want to judge Mr. Mitchell by his own words as to the need of economy in the future. Remember that in judging us it is fair for you to keep in mind the inheritance which we have to take over when we came into office. In Mr. Mitchell's budget speech of 1921 he said that all through the Liberal period of government work has made the provincial treasurer's work difficult, readjustments must be made in private and public expenditure, waste and extravagance must be cut down, and half million dollars, the total expenditure of the province being only eleven millions. In 1919 Mr. Mitchell repeated his warnings as to the need of economy. In 1920 he pointed out the severe depression prevailing all round and the heavy arrears of taxes resulting from it. Yet at the same time he said that he saw no need of cutting down the existing government services. At the end of 1920 the government expenditure was two millions higher than the previous year. Each year expenditure was increased and in 1921

the capital expenditure was increased by seventeen millions. Mr. Mitchell calls us spendthrifts yet he himself utterly and confidently failed to cut down expenses. We have given you the same services as the Liberals, but we have done so at a reduced cost. Therefore we ask you whether you ought to turn us out of office at the coming election. "As to our record, I have to say that when we came into power in 1921, we decided to forget some of the follies of government. We took all the government offices and we tried to reduce their cost without reducing the services given. Governments like individuals go bankrupt if they spend beyond their income, and every dollar of government expenditure comes from taxes. We could spend much more but you would say the bill. We have imposed no new taxes except on some companies which we thought could stand it. We could not have avoided imposing new taxes had we gone on at the old rate. We give you some details of what we have done. "In my own department some of the titles offices at Calgary and Edmonton. Mr. Mitchell said he could not reduce expenses. In 1921 the Edmonton office cost \$101,000.00. In 1923 it cost only \$38,000.00. In 1924 it cost only \$75,000.00. In 1925 the Calgary office cost \$100,000.00. In 1924 it cost only \$75,000.00 and we are still reducing expenses. I have just signed an order for two machines which will cost about \$800.00, but will save \$7,000.00 a year. The provincial police in 1921 cost \$541,372.00. That police service is a hard and big job. We want to police the whole area of Alberta with only 160 men. In 1924 the cost was \$448,000.00, and the staff has been reduced from 955 to 566. Yet the service given is as good as ever. "How is that being done? It is done simply by the employment of ordinary business methods. Can any one now find needless government expenditure? Compare that with such a case as the one under the late Liberal government where a man drew the Calgary land titles office while living all the time in Edmonton. In our department we consider efficiency and not politics. In the case of one of my last appointments, that of the manager of the Leithbridge Irrigation scheme, he called my attention the other day to the fact that I had never asked him what he was worth. I have not and I don't care what they are. In this respect we have made a change from what used to be the case here and what is still the case elsewhere. We do not suggest that we are perfect, but we suggest that we are trying to give this province an honest business-like government. "Ever since we came into office in 1921 we have been handicapped in our work by the enormous debt of \$1,000,000.00. In 1925, when the province began its life, administration was handicapped by the enormous debt of \$1,000,000.00. It is very hard now. Some urgent schemes, such as that of the Leithbridge Irrigation scheme, we have not been able to carry out. We have not been able to improve or gravel the road as we should have liked to do. We refuse to let the agriculture and particularly dairying, the great industry of this province in the future, and not for the benefit of the province but for the transportation of products to the markets. We cannot do what we should like to do. We have to build up the first really scientific scheme of road building in western Canada and we have appointed a man, Mr. Davidson in charge of it, for whom there was nothing but praise from all sides of the house at the last session of the legislature. Spending money on roads we make no distinction whatever between the amounts spent in ministerial constituencies and those spent in constituencies of opposition members. Under the Liberal government the amounts spent in ministerial constituencies were amazing differences in the amounts spent. In my Mr. Boyle's constituency for Alberta farmers. We succeeded in forcing a complete change in the staff at the elevators and harbor organization at Vancouver in the interests of honest handling of Alberta grain. Now we are getting ready to fight before the dominion government's freight rate commission on the question of grain rates. The Pacific coast rate is Ontario, and low rates generally from west to east and east to west. "In the drought areas we stopped the wasteful giving of seed grain and relief and instead we quietly have been moving the farmers to better areas in the province and helping them through the services of the debt adjustment commissioner who has acted in many cases as a sort of trustee for the creditors, and by his conciliatory methods has kept hundreds of farmers on their farms in Alberta who otherwise would have left the province. As many as 6,000 farmers have been helped in this way. We consider this work to be what might be called excellent immigration work. "On the natural resources question the late Liberal government did all that it could to keep up the fight with the dominion government. Mr. MacKenzie King, when speaking in the house, suggested that the dominion government pressed the matter sufficiently. We took him at his word and Mr. Greenleaf, my associate, and I went to Ottawa, early pressed the question of the resources that we have virtually arrived at an agreement with the dominion government. I must utter a word of warning as to these resources. They will not mean any immediate gain. When we make from them they will probably come to only about what we get by way of subsidy now from the dominion government, but we can manage these resources better from Edmonton than they can be managed from Ottawa. We can take the long view and believe that when we get a greatly increased population in the province and we have resources will be of great help to us. "In conclusion I again say that within a year you will have to give your verdict on the government at the polls. We put our record before you and by that record we wish to be judged by you."

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
Westbound—Mon., Wed. and Fri.
Leave Big Valley 6.30 a.m.
Arrive Red Deer 12.15 p.m.
Leave Red Deer 12.45 p.m.
Arrive R. M. House 3.50 p.m.
Leave R. M. House 4.00 p.m.
Arrive Branson 8.10 p.m.
Eastbound—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Leave Branson 6.00 a.m.
Arrive R. M. House 10.00 a.m.
Leave R. M. House 10.30 a.m.
Arrive Red Deer 2.30 p.m.
Leave Red Deer 2.35 p.m.
Arrive Branson 8.10 p.m.
W. R. FOWLER, Agent.

GENERAL CHANGE
In
TRAIN SERVICE

Times for Trains at Red Deer will be:
Northbound
Daily—
No. 521—Ar. 4.50 a.m.; Lv. 4.55 a.m.
No. 525—Ar. 7.50 p.m.; Lv. 7.55 p.m.
Daily except Sunday—
No. 523—Ar. 11.55 a.m.; Lv. 11.45 a.m.

Southbound
Daily—
No. 526—Ar. 3.15 a.m.; Lv. 3.20 a.m.
No. 524—Ar. 10.25 a.m.; Lv. 10.30 p.m.
Daily except Sunday—
No. 522—Ar. 3.15 a.m.; Lv. 3.20 p.m.

Red Deer-Rocky Mountain House
Westbound
No. 612—
Mon., Wed., Fri., Lv. 12.15 p.m.

Eastbound
No. 614—
Tues., Thurs., Sat., Ar. 9.35 a.m.

TRANS-CANADA LIMITED, Nos. 7 and 8 (Standard sleeping cars only) between Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver will be resumed, first train leaves each of these points on May 17th, 1925.
J. B. PROCTOR,
District Passenger Agent,
Calgary.

thorough investigation of the accounts. As a result we have re-organized the accounting system that we are saving \$20,000.00 every year. The Liberal government spent \$4,000.00 a year in auditing their liquor department. We have done it for \$400.00. In the audit of the telephone department we have reduced the cost from \$11,000.00 to \$6,000.00 a year. "When I came into office and asked for a statement of succession duty owing to the government I found that it could not be got without examining every file singly. Now there is a monthly return of all duties owing and I can tell in a few minutes the total owing to the government. "Taxes are now coming in on an increased scale of \$400,000.00 a year. When we took over any government clerk could cancel a tax bill with a stroke of the pen, which obviously opened the way to corruption. This has been entirely done away with. "There are many other important questions you are interested in. One such is the price you get for your products. You cannot prosper in your farming unless you can sell at a profit. We set our minds to that problem in connection with co-operative marketing. The wheat pool has been kept out of politics so I say nothing of the government attitude towards it, but we are doing what we can to help the dairy and livestock pools. We are also trying to develop new markets in the west. We are a great and increasing market for Alberta food products in the Orient and in the United States. We are deeply interested in transport problems for our food products. In 1924 less than 20,000 pounds of Alberta butter was sent to Britain, but now four million pounds are sent. Our livestock business is largely worthless to us now because of freight rates. Therefore we are trying to get the dominion government to keep the Crow's Nest agreement in existence but the dominion government absolutely refused to keep the agreement. We succeeded in forcing a complete change in the staff at the elevators and harbor organization at Vancouver in the interests of honest handling of Alberta grain. Now we are getting ready to fight before the dominion government's freight rate commission on the question of grain rates. The Pacific coast rate is Ontario, and low rates generally from west to east and east to west. "In the drought areas we stopped the wasteful giving of seed grain and relief and instead we quietly have been moving the farmers to better areas in the province and helping them through the services of the debt adjustment commissioner who has acted in many cases as a sort of trustee for the creditors, and by his conciliatory methods has kept hundreds of farmers on their farms in Alberta who otherwise would have left the province. As many as 6,000 farmers have been helped in this way. We consider this work to be what might be called excellent immigration work. "On the natural resources question the late Liberal government did all that it could to keep up the fight with the dominion government. Mr. MacKenzie King, when speaking in the house, suggested that the dominion government pressed the matter sufficiently. We took him at his word and Mr. Greenleaf, my associate, and I went to Ottawa, early pressed the question of the resources that we have virtually arrived at an agreement with the dominion government. I must utter a word of warning as to these resources. They will not mean any immediate gain. When we make from them they will probably come to only about what we get by way of subsidy now from the dominion government, but we can manage these resources better from Edmonton than they can be managed from Ottawa. We can take the long view and believe that when we get a greatly increased population in the province and we have resources will be of great help to us. "In conclusion I again say that within a year you will have to give your verdict on the government at the polls. We put our record before you and by that record we wish to be judged by you."

Leithbridge Prince Albert
BREWING LIMITED

The Content of EVERY BOTTLE
Is guaranteed to be the Finest Beer ever brewed from pure Malt.

Aged to Perfect Maturity
In special, scientifically constructed storage tanks of 30,000 barrels capacity.

BREWED WITH THE STRONGEST ALCOHOLIC CONTENT ALLOWED BY LAW UNDER 9.50 PROOF

Ask for the bottle with THE GREEN LABEL

WE GUARANTEE OUR PRODUCTS

Representative:
A. L. URCH Phone 92

This advert. is not inserted by the Alberta Liquor Control Board or by the Government of the Province of Alberta

The chairman asked if any of the audience wished to ask any questions. Mr. Sharrock of Gilly asked what the government was going to do to improve the loan conditions in Alberta, bring back the loan companies and get cheap money for the farmers. In reply Mr. Brownlee stated that artificial prosperity cannot be brought about, that cheap money will not make prosperity; only profitable marketing will do that. As to the charge that the government's legislation had caused the withdrawal of the loan companies, he flatly denied it. He stated that money can now be borrowed as cheaply and as freely in Alberta as in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The position of mortgages in now better than in 1921 and not worse. The government had called the mortgage companies into conference with them and had met most of their requests, the chief of which was the restoration of the effect of the automatic clause in mortgages. The legislation which shook the security of mortgages was entirely the work of the old party system and not the present government. The president of the Alberta Loan Association had written to Mr. Brownlee complaining a published statement supposed to have been made by him that the government was going to damage the security of mortgages.

Mr. Kingspess stated that what he feared, that the government was not doing what it should do to help the dairy and livestock pools. We are also trying to develop new markets in the west. We are a great and increasing market for Alberta food products in the Orient and in the United States. We are deeply interested in transport problems for our food products. In 1924 less than 20,000 pounds of Alberta butter was sent to Britain, but now four million pounds are sent. Our livestock business is largely worthless to us now because of freight rates. Therefore we are trying to get the dominion government to keep the Crow's Nest agreement in existence but the dominion government absolutely refused to keep the agreement. We succeeded in forcing a complete change in the staff at the elevators and harbor organization at Vancouver in the interests of honest handling of Alberta grain. Now we are getting ready to fight before the dominion government's freight rate commission on the question of grain rates. The Pacific coast rate is Ontario, and low rates generally from west to east and east to west. "In the drought areas we stopped the wasteful giving of seed grain and relief and instead we quietly have been moving the farmers to better areas in the province and helping them through the services of the debt adjustment commissioner who has acted in many cases as a sort of trustee for the creditors, and by his conciliatory methods has kept hundreds of farmers on their farms in Alberta who otherwise would have left the province. As many as 6,000 farmers have been helped in this way. We consider this work to be what might be called excellent immigration work. "On the natural resources question the late Liberal government did all that it could to keep up the fight with the dominion government. Mr. MacKenzie King, when speaking in the house, suggested that the dominion government pressed the matter sufficiently. We took him at his word and Mr. Greenleaf, my associate, and I went to Ottawa, early pressed the question of the resources that we have virtually arrived at an agreement with the dominion government. I must utter a word of warning as to these resources. They will not mean any immediate gain. When we make from them they will probably come to only about what we get by way of subsidy now from the dominion government, but we can manage these resources better from Edmonton than they can be managed from Ottawa. We can take the long view and believe that when we get a greatly increased population in the province and we have resources will be of great help to us. "In conclusion I again say that within a year you will have to give your verdict on the government at the polls. We put our record before you and by that record we wish to be judged by you."

The class composition was on "kings" and this is what the boy wrote: "The most powerful king on earth is Working; the laziest, Shir-king; the wildest, Joking; the quietest, Thinking; the thickest, Drinking; the slickest, Wink-king; and the noisiest, Talking."

At Rocky Mountain House in the evening the attendance was disappointingly small owing to the Hall Lake stampede having attracted many of the people away, while the night school of schools in which English was taught and as to this Mr. Brownlee stated that Mr. G. W. Smith could not get the information for the enquiry.

Mr. Kingspess asked also as to the Rice case at the University at Edmonton. Mr. Brownlee replied that the government saw no reason to interfere with the decision of the university authorities and did not favor such interference at any time.

As to Mr. Kingspess's stating that the people felt no better off than in 1921, he said that the government could not alter natural laws, that too much had perhaps been expected of them, and that prosperity could not be manufactured.

Mr. G. Christie asked whether the government considered the university expenditure justifiable in view of the urgent need of elementary education. Mr. Brownlee replied that the government found the university in existence and had to choose between carrying it on economically but efficiently or abandoning it to its derelict. They considered that the former was the better course, though he recognized that the cost must cause some sense of unfairness in rural districts much in need of education.

In answer to a further question Mr. Brownlee said that the government were certainly prepared to meet the Conservatives half way with a view to getting rid of the old party system and divisions. They would meet the Conservatives or any other party who wished to achieve only efficient government.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Brownlee for his address.

Mr. Kingspess stated that what he feared, that the government was not doing what it should do to help the dairy and livestock pools. We are also trying to develop new markets in the west. We are a great and increasing market for Alberta food products in the Orient and in the United States. We are deeply interested in transport problems for our food products. In 1924 less than 20,000 pounds of Alberta butter was sent to Britain, but now four million pounds are sent. Our livestock business is largely worthless to us now because of freight rates. Therefore we are trying to get the dominion government to keep the Crow's Nest agreement in existence but the dominion government absolutely refused to keep the agreement. We succeeded in forcing a complete change in the staff at the elevators and harbor organization at Vancouver in the interests of honest handling of Alberta grain. Now we are getting ready to fight before the dominion government's freight rate commission on the question of grain rates. The Pacific coast rate is Ontario, and low rates generally from west to east and east to west. "In the drought areas we stopped the wasteful giving of seed grain and relief and instead we quietly have been moving the farmers to better areas in the province and helping them through the services of the debt adjustment commissioner who has acted in many cases as a sort of trustee for the creditors, and by his conciliatory methods has kept hundreds of farmers on their farms in Alberta who otherwise would have left the province. As many as 6,000 farmers have been helped in this way. We consider this work to be what might be called excellent immigration work. "On the natural resources question the late Liberal government did all that it could to keep up the fight with the dominion government. Mr. MacKenzie King, when speaking in the house, suggested that the dominion government pressed the matter sufficiently. We took him at his word and Mr. Greenleaf, my associate, and I went to Ottawa, early pressed the question of the resources that we have virtually arrived at an agreement with the dominion government. I must utter a word of warning as to these resources. They will not mean any immediate gain. When we make from them they will probably come to only about what we get by way of subsidy now from the dominion government, but we can manage these resources better from Edmonton than they can be managed from Ottawa. We can take the long view and believe that when we get a greatly increased population in the province and we have resources will be of great help to us. "In conclusion I again say that within a year you will have to give your verdict on the government at the polls. We put our record before you and by that record we wish to be judged by you."

Mr. Kingspess asked also as to the Rice case at the University at Edmonton. Mr. Brownlee replied that the government saw no reason to interfere with the decision of the university authorities and did not favor such interference at any time.

As to Mr. Kingspess's stating that the people felt no better off than in 1921, he said that the government could not alter natural laws, that too much had perhaps been expected of them, and that prosperity could not be manufactured.

Mr. G. Christie asked whether the government considered the university expenditure justifiable in view of the urgent need of elementary education. Mr. Brownlee replied that the government found the university in existence and had to choose between carrying it on economically but efficiently or abandoning it to its derelict. They considered that the former was the better course, though he recognized that the cost must cause some sense of unfairness in rural districts much in need of education.

In answer to a further question Mr. Brownlee said that the government were certainly prepared to meet the Conservatives half way with a view to getting rid of the old party system and divisions. They would meet the Conservatives or any other party who wished to achieve only efficient government.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Brownlee for his address.

Mr. Kingspess stated that what he feared, that the government was not doing what it should do to help the dairy and livestock pools. We are also trying to develop new markets in the west. We are a great and increasing market for Alberta food products in the Orient and in the United States. We are deeply interested in transport problems for our food products. In 1924 less than 20,000 pounds of Alberta butter was sent to Britain, but now four million pounds are sent. Our livestock business is largely worthless to us now because of freight rates. Therefore we are trying to get the dominion government to keep the Crow's Nest agreement in existence but the dominion government absolutely refused to keep the agreement. We succeeded in forcing a complete change in the staff at the elevators and harbor organization at Vancouver in the interests of honest handling of Alberta grain. Now we are getting ready to fight before the dominion government's freight rate commission on the question of grain rates. The Pacific coast rate is Ontario, and low rates generally from west to east and east to west. "In the drought areas we stopped the wasteful giving of seed grain and relief and instead we quietly have been moving the farmers to better areas in the province and helping them through the services of the debt adjustment commissioner who has acted in many cases as a sort of trustee for the creditors, and by his conciliatory methods has kept hundreds of farmers on their farms in Alberta who otherwise would have left the province. As many as 6,000 farmers have been helped in this way. We consider this work to be what might be called excellent immigration work. "On the natural resources question the late Liberal government did all that it could to keep up the fight with the dominion government. Mr. MacKenzie King, when speaking in the house, suggested that the dominion government pressed the matter sufficiently. We took him at his word and Mr. Greenleaf, my associate, and I went to Ottawa, early pressed the question of the resources that we have virtually arrived at an agreement with the dominion government. I must utter a word of warning as to these resources. They will not mean any immediate gain. When we make from them they will probably come to only about what we get by way of subsidy now from the dominion government, but we can manage these resources better from Edmonton than they can be managed from Ottawa. We can take the long view and believe that when we get a greatly increased population in the province and we have resources will be of great help to us. "In conclusion I again say that within a year you will have to give your verdict on the government at the polls. We put our record before you and by that record we wish to be judged by you."

Mr. Kingspess asked also as to the Rice case at the University at Edmonton. Mr. Brownlee replied that the government saw no reason to interfere with the decision of the university authorities and did not favor such interference at any time.

As to Mr. Kingspess's stating that the people felt no better off than in 1921, he said that the government could not alter natural laws, that too much had perhaps been expected of them, and that prosperity could not be manufactured.

Mr. G. Christie asked whether the government considered the university expenditure justifiable in view of the urgent need of elementary education. Mr. Brownlee replied that the government found the university in existence and had to choose between carrying it on economically but efficiently or abandoning it to its derelict. They considered that the former was the better course, though he recognized that the cost must cause some sense of unfairness in rural districts much in need of education.

In answer to a further question Mr. Brownlee said that the government were certainly prepared to meet the Conservatives half way with a view to getting rid of the old party system and divisions. They would meet the Conservatives or any other party who wished to achieve only efficient government.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Brownlee for his address.

Mr. Kingspess stated that what he feared, that the government was not doing what it should do to help the dairy and livestock pools. We are also trying to develop new markets in the west. We are a great and increasing market for Alberta food products in the Orient and in the United States. We are deeply interested in transport problems for our food products. In 1924 less than 20,000 pounds of Alberta butter was sent to Britain, but now four million pounds are sent. Our livestock business is largely worthless to us now because of freight rates. Therefore we are trying to get the dominion government to keep the Crow's Nest agreement in existence but the dominion government absolutely refused to keep the agreement. We succeeded in forcing a complete change in the staff at the elevators and harbor organization at Vancouver in the interests of honest handling of Alberta grain. Now we are getting ready to fight before the dominion government's freight rate commission on the question of grain rates. The Pacific coast rate is Ontario, and low rates generally from west to east and east to west. "In the drought areas we stopped the wasteful giving of seed grain and relief and instead we quietly have been moving the farmers to better areas in the province and helping them through the services of the debt adjustment commissioner who has acted in many cases as a sort of trustee for the creditors, and by his conciliatory methods has kept hundreds of farmers on their farms in Alberta who otherwise would have left the province. As many as 6,000 farmers have been helped in this way. We consider this work to be what might be called excellent immigration work. "On the natural resources question the late Liberal government did all that it could to keep up the fight with the dominion government. Mr. MacKenzie King, when speaking in the house, suggested that the dominion government pressed the matter sufficiently. We took him at his word and Mr. Greenleaf, my associate, and I went to Ottawa, early pressed the question of the resources that we have virtually arrived at an agreement with the dominion government. I must utter a word of warning as to these resources. They will not mean any immediate gain. When we make from them they will probably come to only about what we get by way of subsidy now from the dominion government, but we can manage these resources better from Edmonton than they can be managed from Ottawa. We can take the long view and believe that when we get a greatly increased population in the province and we have resources will be of great help to us. "In conclusion I again say that within a year you will have to give your verdict on the government at the polls. We put our record before you and by that record we wish to be judged by you."

Mr. Kingspess asked also as to the Rice case at the University at Edmonton. Mr. Brownlee replied that the government saw no reason to interfere with the decision of the university authorities and did not favor such interference at any time.

As to Mr. Kingspess's stating that the people felt no better off than in 1921, he said that the government could not alter natural laws, that too much had perhaps been expected of them, and that prosperity could not be manufactured.

Mr. G. Christie asked whether the government considered the university expenditure justifiable in view of the urgent need of elementary education. Mr. Brownlee replied that the government found the university in existence and had to choose between carrying it on economically but efficiently or abandoning it to its derelict. They considered that the former was the better course, though he recognized that the cost must cause some sense of unfairness in rural districts much in need of education.

In answer to a further question Mr. Brownlee said that the government were certainly prepared to meet the Conservatives half way with a view to getting rid of the old party system and divisions. They would meet the Conservatives or any other party who wished to achieve only efficient government.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Brownlee for his address.

Mr. Kingspess stated that what he feared, that the government was not doing what it should do to help the dairy and livestock pools. We are also trying to develop new markets in the west. We are a great and increasing market for Alberta food products in the Orient and in the United States. We are deeply interested in transport problems for our food products. In 1924 less than 20,000 pounds of Alberta butter was sent to Britain, but now four million pounds are sent. Our livestock business is largely worthless to us now because of freight rates. Therefore we are trying to get the dominion government to keep the Crow's Nest agreement in existence but the dominion government absolutely refused to keep the agreement. We succeeded in forcing a complete change in the staff at the elevators and harbor organization at Vancouver in the interests of honest handling of Alberta grain. Now we are getting ready to fight before the dominion government's freight rate commission on the question of grain rates. The Pacific coast rate is Ontario, and low rates generally from west to east and east to west. "In the drought areas we stopped the wasteful giving of seed grain and relief and instead we quietly have been moving the farmers to better areas in the province and helping them through the services of the debt adjustment commissioner who has acted in many cases as a sort of trustee for the creditors, and by his conciliatory methods has kept hundreds of farmers on their farms in Alberta who otherwise would have left the province. As many as 6,000 farmers have been helped in this way. We consider this work to be what might be called excellent immigration work. "On the natural resources question the late Liberal government did all that it could to keep up the fight with the dominion government. Mr. MacKenzie King, when speaking in the house, suggested that the dominion government pressed the matter sufficiently. We took him at his word and Mr. Greenleaf, my associate, and I went to Ottawa, early pressed the question of the resources that we have virtually arrived at an agreement with the dominion government. I must utter a word of warning as to these resources. They will not mean any immediate gain. When we make from them they will probably come to only about what we get by way of subsidy now from the dominion government, but we can manage these resources better from Edmonton than they can be managed from Ottawa. We can take the long view and believe that when we get a greatly increased population in the province and we have resources will be of great help to us. "In conclusion I again say that within a year you will have to give your verdict on the government at the polls. We put our record before you and by that record we wish to be judged by you."

Mr. Kingspess asked also as to the Rice case at the University at Edmonton. Mr. Brownlee replied that the government saw no reason to interfere with the decision of the university authorities and did not favor such interference at any time.

As to Mr. Kingspess's stating that the people felt no better off than in 1921, he said that the government could not alter natural laws, that too much had perhaps been expected of them, and that prosperity could not be manufactured.

Mr. G. Christie asked whether the government considered the university expenditure justifiable in view of the urgent need of elementary education. Mr. Brownlee replied that the government found the university in existence and had to choose between carrying it on economically but efficiently or abandoning it to its derelict. They considered that the former was the better course, though he recognized that the cost must cause some sense of unfairness in rural districts much in need of education.

In answer to a further question Mr. Brownlee said that the government were certainly prepared to meet the Conservatives half way with a view to getting rid of the old party system and divisions. They would meet the Conservatives or any other party who wished to achieve only efficient government.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Brownlee for his address.

Mr. Kingspess stated that what he feared, that the government was not doing what it should do to help the dairy and livestock pools. We are also trying to develop new markets in the west. We are a great and increasing market for Alberta food products in the Orient and in the United States. We are deeply interested in transport problems for our food products. In 1924 less than 20,000 pounds of Alberta butter was sent to Britain, but now four million pounds are sent. Our livestock business is largely worthless to us now because of freight rates. Therefore we are trying to get the dominion government to keep the Crow's Nest agreement in existence but the dominion government absolutely refused to keep the agreement. We succeeded in forcing a complete change in the staff at the elevators and harbor organization at Vancouver in the interests of honest handling of Alberta grain. Now we are getting ready to fight before the dominion government's freight rate commission on the question of grain rates. The Pacific coast rate is Ontario, and low rates generally from west to east and east to west. "In the drought areas we stopped the wasteful giving of seed grain and relief and instead we quietly have been moving the farmers to better areas in the province and helping them through the services of the debt adjustment commissioner who has acted in many cases as a sort of trustee for the creditors, and by his conciliatory methods has kept hundreds of farmers on their farms in Alberta who otherwise would have left the province. As many as 6,000 farmers have been helped in this way. We consider this work to be what might be called excellent immigration work. "On the natural resources question the late Liberal government did all that it could to keep up the fight with the dominion government. Mr. MacKenzie King, when speaking in the house, suggested that the dominion government pressed the matter sufficiently. We took him at his word and Mr. Greenleaf, my associate, and I went to Ottawa, early pressed the question of the resources that we have virtually arrived at an agreement with the dominion government. I must utter a word of warning as to these resources. They will not mean any immediate gain. When we make from them they will probably come to only about what we get by way of subsidy now from the dominion government, but we can manage these resources better from Edmonton than they can be managed from Ottawa. We can take the long view and believe that when we get a greatly increased population in the province and we have resources will be of great help to us. "In conclusion I again say that within a year you will have to give your verdict on the government at the polls. We put our record before you and by that record we wish to be judged by you."

Mr. Kingspess asked also as to the Rice case at the University at Edmonton. Mr. Brownlee replied that the government saw no reason to interfere with the decision of the university authorities and did not favor such interference at any time.

As to Mr. Kingspess's stating that the people felt no better off than in 1921, he said that the government could not alter natural laws, that too much had perhaps been expected of them, and that prosperity could not be manufactured.

Mr. G. Christie asked whether the government considered the university expenditure justifiable in view of the urgent need of elementary education. Mr. Brownlee replied that the government found the university in existence and had to choose between carrying it on economically but efficiently or abandoning it to its derelict. They considered that the former was the better course, though he recognized that the cost must cause some sense of unfairness in rural districts much in need of education.

In answer to a further question Mr. Brownlee said that the government were certainly prepared to meet the Conservatives half way with a view to getting rid of the old party system and divisions. They would meet the Conservatives or any other party who wished to achieve only efficient government.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Brownlee for his address.

READY-TO-WEAR

July Clearance of Coats

LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS at greatly reduced prices. Values up to \$38.50 for \$16.95 and \$19.75

Blouses at Low Prices



BLOUSES of fine white voile, dimity and tricolette, in new shades. Values to \$6.50.

Only \$1.35

SKIRTS make of extra fine quality of Ratines and Linen for only \$1.35

Special Offer in Petticoats

SATIN AND CREPE DE CHENE PETTICOATS, finished with lace and pintucking. Regular price to \$12.95. Extra Good Value at only \$5.95 and \$6.95

Childrens Dresses

A line of CHILDREN'S WHITE VOILE DRESSES, with lace trimming. Sizes 8 to 12 years. Specially priced at \$3.95

Feather Boas for Summer Evenings

Black, grey, brown and white Feather Boas that are very useful for the evenings, and remarkably low priced at \$4.95

Summer Yard Goods Bargains



EMBROIDERY FLOUNCING in fine sheer quality with dainty pattern embroidery. 17 inch, Special 49¢ 25 inch, Special 49¢

SILK AND COTTON DRESS CREPE in shades of orange or tiger lily; 36 inch, at 89¢

BEACH CLOTH, a linen finished suiting, good for sport dresses; in shades of rose, sky, reseda; 36 inch, at 49¢

ENGLISH BROADCLOTH, silk finish, in novelty stripes, blue or green; 38 inches wide, at 29¢

BEADORA VOILE, white ground with satin stripe; handsome pattern in black beaded effect; 38 inches wide, at \$1.19

"WEAR WELL" GINGHAMS, color and wear guaranteed, large selection of checks to choose from; 36 inches wide, at 39¢

WOVEN SHIRTING in light colors, suitable for men's dress shirts or boys' blouses; attractive stripes, 31 inches wide, at 32¢

HARDWARE

FLOOR POLISHING OUTFIT

Johnson's Floor Waxing and Polishing Outfit, consisting of one quart liquid wax, one wax mop and weighted brush. Special at \$5.50

WATERING CANS



A good stout can painted green, in three sizes at each 65¢, 80¢ and \$1.00 Heavy Galvanized Cans in two sizes, 10 quart \$1.25, 14 quart \$1.60

GARDEN HOES, good quality 6 inch blade. Special at 95¢

TURNIP HOES, 4 inch blade. Special at 65¢

PAINT SPECIALS

\$4.50 per gallon for S.W.P., first quality. House paint in two colors—green and cream.

SW.P. Preservative Shingle Stain; two colors, green and brown. Special, per gallon \$1.65

S.W.P. Roof and Bridge Paint, red. Special per gallon \$2.75

Ramsey's Primer, special per gallon \$3.50

MOUNTED GRINDSTONE Special \$7.95

HAY FORKS \$1.95

PUMP OIL CANS \$1.00

July Specials at Lord's

Mean Real Bargains

Many More Not Advertised

July Specials in Shoes

WOMEN'S PATENT CUTOUT ONE-STRAP PUMPS

July Sale \$3.95 pair
Very smart model in cutout front effect, new medium toe and medium low heel; sizes 2½ to 7.

WOMEN'S STRAP PUMPS

Regular \$6.95 to \$9.00
July Sale \$4.95 pair
Smart styles in broken lines from regular stock of "Smardon," "Kingsbury," and other well-known makes; leathers are Suede, Buck, Patent, Kid and Calf, in plain and two-tone effects; all sizes, but not in each style.

WOMEN'S BLACK KID CUSHION SOLE OXFORDS

July Sale \$2.95 pair
Comfortable easy fitting shoes for hot weather wear; soft kid uppers, flexible leather outer soles and soft cushion inner soles; sizes 2½ to 8.

WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS STRAP PUMPS AND OXFORDS

July Sale \$1.95 pair
Neat, comfortable shoes for hot weather wear; have new round toe and medium low heels; flexible leather soles; sizes 2½ to 7.

WOMEN'S BROWN BUCK OXFORDS

Regular \$8.50. July Sale \$5.95 pair
A very smart Oxford of soft buck leather, finished with mahogany calf leather trim, Goodyear welt sewn soles and medium military heels.

WOMEN'S PATENT LEATHER SANDALS

July Sale \$2.49 pair
Better quality sandals, made over neat fitting last, oak tanned leather soles and rubber heels; leather heel counters and solid toe boxings—a sandal that will wear and keep its shape; sizes 2½ to 6½.

CHILDREN'S RED LEATHER SANDALS

Regular \$1.95 July Sale \$1.35
Regular \$2.45 July Sale \$1.65
Regular \$2.95 July Sale \$1.95



CHILDREN'S BROWN LEATHER OXFORDS

Serviceable shoes for summer wear—made of soft tanned leather with light flexible leather soles and low rubber heels.

Sizes 4 to 7½ July Sale \$1.35
Sizes 8 to 10½ July Sale \$1.65
Sizes 11 to 2 July Sale \$1.95

BOYS' WHITE RUNNING BOOTS

July Sale 95¢ pair
Good quality white duck with corrugated white rubber soles; sizes 11 to 2 only

BOYS' ELK LEATHER SKUFFER BOOTS

Serviceable boots for summer wear—they are light and comfortable, soft elk uppers with pliable chrome tanned leather soles and heels; sizes 11 to 5.

MEN'S FINE DRESS BOOTS

July Sale \$3.49 pair
Good quality black gunmetal side leather, made over medium round toe last, Goodyear stitched soles and half rubber heels; sizes 6 to 10½.



MEN'S BLACK CALF OXFORDS

July Sale \$4.95 pair

Made on new last with wide or medium square toes, Goodyear welted soles and half rubber heels.

MEN'S HEAVY WORK BOOTS

July Sale \$3.29 pair
Solid leather work boots of heavy black grain leather, soles are sewn and riveted; sizes 6, 6½, 8 and 10 only.



Millinery

Clearing at \$3.95

Take your choice of these new White Summer Hats opened last week. Values to \$12.50

For Only \$3.95

Men's Furnishings



SUMMER FURNISHINGS CLEARING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS

Good Quality Print Dress Shirts, custom made, splendid washing patterns; sizes 14 to 17. Regular \$1.35. Clearing at 95¢ each

MEN'S COTTON DRESS HALF HOSE

Fine Dress Cotton Half Hose, plain black or brown; sizes 10, 10½ and 11; nice even thread. Special Clearing Price 5 pairs for \$1.00

MEN'S SILKOLINE DRESS HALF HOSE

Beautiful shades of tan, brown, grey and fawn; lovely silk finish; cool and comfortable. Special Clearing Price 40¢ pair

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Men's Plain White or Cream Negligee Shirts, sizes 14½ to 17; splendid sport wear shirts; cool, comfortable and dressy. Regular to \$2.75. Special Clearing Price \$1.95

MEN'S BLACK SILK HALF HOSE

Plain Black Fibre Silk Half Hose, sizes 10, 10½ and 11; beautiful finish, strong and durable. Regular 75¢ pair. Special Clearing Price 50¢ pair

BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS

Dozens of Boys' Waists in plain colors and fine stripes; high collars, splendid washing material; sizes 11 to 14. Regular \$1.00 to \$1.25. Special Clearing Price 75¢ each

BOYS' COTTON JERSEYS

Plain navy and navy with red trim, fine knit, pullover style. Regular 50¢. Special Clearing Price 39¢

CHILDREN'S PLAYALLS

For children 2 to 6 years, in dark or medium blue and plain khaki; red and white trim. Just the garment for little tots to play in. Regular 50¢. Special Clearing Price 38¢ pair

Groceries

APRICOTS are now at their best. We received a shipment yesterday and the quality is very fine. We do not expect them to last longer than this week, and this will be our last shipment.

Per 4-basket crate \$2.80
CHERRIES are about over, but we still have a few cases arriving daily. Per case \$2.95

BLACKBERRIES will be along for canning soon. We expect the price to be about \$2.00 per case of 24 baskets.

PEACHES, Washington's Triumph, yellow flesh and fine quality, case \$2.00

ONTARIO BLUEBERRIES. Early shipments are now arriving; canning berries should be in next week.

GET YOUR FLOUR NOW—OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

Purity or Robin Hood Flour—
98 lb sack \$5.40
49 lb sack \$2.75
24 lb sack \$1.40

Gold Seal Flour, 98 lb sack \$5.10
Whole Wheat Flour—
98 lb sack \$5.25
49 lb sack \$2.65
24 lb sack \$1.35

WEEK-END SPECIALS

Family Soap 21 bars for \$1.00

Pure Cocoa 5 lbs for 25¢

Brunswick Sardines 5 tins for 25¢

Roses Lime Juice, Reg. 90¢ Special 75¢ bottle

Tomatoes 6 tins for \$1.00

SEALERS

Gem—Pints, per dozen \$1.10

Quarts, per dozen \$1.40

½ gallons, per dozen \$1.85

Perfect Seal—Pints, per doz. \$1.30

Quarts, per doz. \$1.60

½ galls, per doz. \$2.35

We also carry Gem and Perfect Seal

tops and rings, Kerr lids, old style Mason tops, Parawax, etc.

CANNING POWDER, packet 20¢

CERTO, per bottle 35¢

CANNED FISH

Nora Crown—

Fresh Mackerel, per tin 30¢

Pickled Mackerel, per tin 30¢

Masher in Tomato Sauce, tin 30¢

Herrings in Tomato Sauce, tin 25¢

Kipper Herring, per tin 25¢

Sardines, 2 tins for 45¢

Salmon, Ensign Red Coho, 1 lb. 25¢

Salmon, Kittie, pink, 1 lb tins 2 for 35¢

Chicken Haddie, 1 lb tins 30¢

Lobster, ½ lb tins 50¢

Lobster, ¼ lb tins 30¢

Tuna Fish, ½ lb tins 30¢

Shrimps, wet or dry, per tin 30¢

Sardines, Norwegian, 17½c, 20c, 22½c

Ladies' Underwear

WOMEN'S DRAWERS in a fine knitted cotton, tight knee, closed style; size 36. Special 39¢



WOMEN'S COMBINATIONS, opera top, and loose knee; strap shoulder and tight knee; in a summer weight. Special \$1.19

WOMEN'S VESTS in a fine lisle with a glove silk top, in flesh only; size 36. Special at \$1.29

WOMEN'S VESTS in a fine ribbed lisle, opera top; sizes 34, 36 and 38. Special 39¢

WOMEN'S VESTS in a fine cotton, opera top and strap shoulder; sizes 36 and 38. Special 25¢

Ladies' Hose

WOMEN'S HOSE in a pure thread silk lisle, ribbed tops, reinforced toe and heel; in colors of camel and brown. All sizes. Special, per pair \$1.29
WOMEN'S PURE SILK HOSE, with lisle hemmed tops; in colors of brown, black and nude. Special, per pair 98¢
WOMEN'S HOSE in an artificial silk over lisle; a splendid wearing quality; in brown only. All sizes. Special, per pair 49¢
WOMEN'S HOSE in a fine lisle; ribbed tops, reinforced heel and toe; in brown, white and suede. All sizes. Special, per pair 49¢
WOMEN'S HOSE in a good weight cotton; hemmed tops; black only. All sizes. Special, per pair 25¢



FROM THE POETS

GIFTS

James Thompson
Give a man a horse he can ride,
Give a man a boat he can sail,
And his rank and wealth his
strength and health,
On sea, nor shore shall fail.
Give a man a pipe he can smoke,
Give a man a book he can read,
And his home is bright with a calm
delight,
Though the room be poor indeed.
Give a man a girl he can love,
As I, O my love, love thee;
And his heart is great with the
pulse of fate,
At home, on land, on sea.

THE INTRODUCING
OF QUEEN BEES

(Experimental Farms Note)
A colony of bees may be requested
by giving it a ripe queen cell or in-
troducing a virgin or laying queen,
the latter, however, being the better
method. When requesting with a cell
or a virgin, several days of brood pro-
duction are lost to the colony and
there is always danger of the young
queen being lost on her mating flight,
so that the requesting has to be done
the second time. When a laying queen
is introduced, however, no lost time
in brood production occurs and if the

new queens are reared at home, one
has the opportunity of selecting the
best for introduction to full colonies.
No matter whether cell, virgin or
laying queen is used, the colony that
is to be requested must first be made
queenless and must contain no active
queen cells, otherwise the new queen
will be killed. It is a good plan to
allow the colony to be queenless for
about twelve hours so that the bees
fully realize their queenless condition
before the new one is introduced. New
Queens will be accepted more readily
during a honey flow. When there is
no nectar available the bees should
be fed a thin syrup for a few days at
the time of introduction.

There are many methods of intro-
ducing new queens, but most of them
are not always reliable, especially
when used by a beginner. The cage
method is the most reliable and there
are several ways of introducing
cages. Queens purchased from breed-
ers are sent in mailing cages which
can also be used as introduction
cages. Usually each queen is accom-
panied with instructions for introduc-
ing, which, if followed carefully, are
fairly reliable. Another successful
cage is the Miller candy cage. The
queen, whether she comes in a mail-
ing cage or is reared in the apiary,
is placed in the cage with about half
a dozen young bees from the colony
to which she is to be introduced. The
cage is then either suspended between
the top bars of the frames or pushed
in at the entrance and the bees re-
lease her through the candy hole.
The best cage is the combination
push-in and candy release. The queen
is confined on the comb beneath the
cage and by the time the bees re-
lease her she is laying.

FARMING NOTES

The C. A. Co-operative Society
shipped three cars of hogs and one
of cattle to Calgary last week.

Hogs are down 35 cents in price
and cattle are going down.

The reports from southern Alberta
as to the crop prospects are very dis-
appointing. The hot dry weather of
the last few weeks has in some dis-
tricts burnt the crops up badly and
what promised to be a splendid har-
vest now seems likely to be for a
good many farmers almost a com-
plete failure.

Heavy damage has been done to
crops in Saskatchewan by a great
hail storm there last week. In Al-
berta both the Castor and Innisfail
areas suffered damage from hail. The
crop prospects all over Alberta, but
particularly in some areas of the
south, have been greatly damaged by
the hot dry weather of the past few
weeks. In some districts a total fail-
ure is now feared, and in almost all
areas of the province rain is badly
needed.

SEVENTH CROP REPORT

(issued by Department of Agriculture
Government of Alberta, Edmon-
ton, Saturday, July 18, 1925)

The preparation of this, the seventh
crop report issued by the department,
is approached with reluctance, owing
to the complete change which has
taken place in the crop situation
throughout the province, even since
the report of two weeks ago.

The hot dry weather mentioned in
the report two weeks ago has con-
tinued with even greater intensity
and has been relieved very little by
rain. The consequence has been that
the growing grain in practically every
district of the province has been af-
fected more or less, and the first es-
timates of crop yields have been tre-
mendously reduced. The very heavy
plant growth of the early part of the
season has in itself been responsi-
ble for the more rapid draining of the
store of moisture from the soil during
the hot spell than would have been
the case with a lighter crop.

The dry hot weather is continuing
with little indication of relief from
rain, with the result that every day
is having its effect upon the grain.
Sections of southern and the east
central parts of the province are
now more facing the certainty of a
crop failure. The latest report re-
ceived from the experts of the de-
partment who have been making care-
ful analysis of the situation are to
effect that in certain districts where
on summer-fallowed land yields of be-
tween 30 and 40 bushels were antici-
pated a fortnight ago, not more than
10 or 12 bushels can be obtained. If
rain comes soon to relieve them.
On stubble land and spring plowing
in these areas the yield will range
from three to ten bushels an acre.

These conditions apply to almost
the entire light soil areas of the pro-
vince, but more particularly to the
southern portion of the province from
Cardston east to Medicine Hat, and
north to the main line of the C.P.R.
Reports from these districts Thurs-
day July 16, were that the intense
heat with terrific winds still contin-
ued. Lethbridge, Macleod and Glen-
woodville districts will yield fairly

well, if rain comes soon. Cardston
district has suffered badly. Medicine
and Raymond districts are fairly good.
The big crop section from Taber
east to Medicine Hat, south to the
border and north to the Red Deer
River, has suffered badly and will ex-
perience very light yields. This is
the case also with some of the light
soil areas to the east of Edmonton.
The rest of the province is main-
tained growth fairly well but is suf-
fering under intense heat.

On Wednesday, July 15, the esti-
mate made by the minister of agricul-
ture for the province anticipated a
total yield of about 58,000,000 bushels
of wheat, based on an estimated
yield of 14 bushels an acre, on the
acreage of 5,570,000. This was based
on knowledge of the actual facts and
was confirmed by the estimate issued
by the officials of the Alberta wheat
pool, based on the situation a few
days earlier, which placed the antici-
pated yield at 54,000,000 bushels. In
the lapse of the few days since these
estimates were issued, the situation
has been rendered even more critical
and the estimates will as a conse-
quence undergo another revision.

It is with no desire to be pessimistic
that the department issues this re-
statement, but merely with the inten-
tion that the facts be made known.
The summary is based on careful re-
ports made by experts of the depart-
ment who have been over the ground
for several days.

With respect to pasturage, the re-
markable fact is noted that the grass
and the alfalfa crop which is the in-
dication of the effect the intense
heat has had. Temperatures ranging
upwards of 90 and 95 degrees have
been recorded at various points in the
province.

Live Stock Conditions
in Western Canada

(issued by the Director of Publicity
Dominion Department of Agri-
culture, Ottawa)

Report No. 5 of the Origin and
Quality of Commercial Live Stock
Marketed in Canada, issued by the
Dominion Live Stock Branch, after
referring to the fact that the output
of hogs by Alberta in 1924 was easily
the largest on record, says, relating
to cattle, that it is obvious that not
only is a distinct improvement tak-
ing place as regards winter feeding
practices, but also in the type of cat-
tle produced. Referring to Saskatche-
wan, it is recorded that that prov-
ince made a very favorable showing
as regards the quality of commercial
cattle sold, that there was an increase
of 35 per cent in the number of
choice heavyweights steers sold at
stockyards, over 50 per cent increase
in the number of good cows offered,
and a very appreciable improvement
in the volume of hoppers of good grad-
ing marketed. As regards hogs, while
noting an improvement in 1924
the report remarks: "Nevertheless, it
is true that there is room for still
greater effort in the matter of plac-
ing the hog output of Saskatchewan on
a basis where a reasonable percent-
age would be available for manu-
facturing into better grades of Wil-
shire bacon." As regards Manitoba,
a most commendable improvement in
cattle is noted, especially in the pop-
ular weights of steers and in the better
grades of cows. It is inferred that
there may be a falling off this year
compared with 1924, in the volume of
hog marketing, but it is added that
the prospects of the hog industry are

good at the present time, that there
is no evidence of over-production in
any of the chief bacon exporting
countries, and that Canada, with her
abundant crops of first cost hog
feeds, should find herself in a very
strong position.

A further remark in the report that
should attract attention is that prices
for all classes of commercial live
stock are now on a much higher level
than at any time during the past few
years, and that prospects, both in do-
mestic and export market, are very
promising.

THE WEEKLY NEWS
BULLETIN

(issued by Publicity Commissioner,
Government Buildings, Edmon-
ton, Saturday, July 18, 1925)

Big Gas Well
The new gas well brought in by the
Northwestern Utilities in the Viking
field east of Edmonton is the biggest
producer in the field, it has been es-
tablished. The production is close
upon 10,000,000 cubic feet per day,
much more than any other well in the
field.

Big Elevator for Lethbridge
The Ellison Milling Co. plans a
million bushel elevator for the city of
Lethbridge, where it has a milling
plant.

Peace River Railway Outlet
That both transcontinental rail-
ways have found the cost of con-
structing a through line for a coast
outlet from the Peace River country
prohibitive was the statement made
by Premier Greenfield at the confer-
ence of western men in Edmonton
the past week. Mr. Greenfield gave
this information as the result of his
conference with railway officials in
the east.

Savings Certificates Popular
More provincial savings certificates
were sold in the first six months of
this year than in any full year previ-
ously, even including the high record
year of 1920. This is indicated in the
report of the treasury department up
to the end of June, for which half
year period the total sales amounted
to \$1,401,600. Withdrawals during
the spring months were heavy, as is
usually the case during crop seed-
ing time but there is now close to \$7,
000,000 outstanding in savings cer-
tificates. Since the Alberta savings
scheme was inaugurated in 1917 there
has been a total sale of \$55,561,295,
a large part of which has been taken
up by investors within the province.

Alberta Bonds in High Regard
W. V. Newton, deputy provincial
treasurer, is back from a trip to New
York, where he went to make deliv-
ery of the bonds in the \$2,250,000 is-
sue bought by the National City Cor-
poration last month. He reports that
financial men in New York told him
that Alberta bonds are held in high
regard in that market and also that
the June sale was put through just in
time and at the peak of the season's
business. Almost immediately after-
wards there was a drop, and they
thought Alberta had been singularly
fortunate in hitting on the psycho-
logical moment.

Big Oil Company Investigates
The Royal Dutch Shell Company,



A New Top for that Old One

You may not know it, but that
worn, "holey" top on your car
squeezes it and causes un-
favorable talk about your car.
It will not cost much to have it
replaced by a fine new top made
by us to your special order.

Phone 27 P.O. Box 395

Red Deer Tent & Mattress Co.

one of the giant oil corporations of
the world, has decided to investigate
the oil development possibilities of
Alberta with a view to entering the
field if reports are justified.

New Cleaning Machine
Farmers of the province will be
able to obtain this fall, at actual cost
of manufacture and handling, the ma-
chine which has been perfected under
the supervision of the provincial de-
partment of agriculture, known as the
Stephen grain separator cleaning at-
tachment, which cleans weed seeds
from grain as the operation of separ-
ating is proceeding. This announce-
ment is made by Hon. Geo. Hoadley,
minister of agriculture.

Preparations are being made for
the manufacture of a considerable
number of these machines and these
will be made available before the
coming threshing season at a price
to cover actual cost of manufacture
and handling. The machine has not
previously been offered to the public.
When the machine is placed on the
market it will be properly labelled
and advertised in order that the
farmers may know that this is the
machine fostered by the department.

HILLSDOWN VALLEY W.I.
The Hillsdown Valley W.I. met
with Mrs. Corrigan on the 16th, 20
members being present. A vote of
thanks was unanimously passed to
Mr. Rodenhurst for the use of his
grounds, also to the men who fixed
them up and to the ladies who served
anybody.

POLLY IN A PASSION
"Glad to see you getting in on time
these mornings, Mr. Slove," said the
manager.
"Yes, sir, I've got a parrot now."
"A parrot? What for? I advised
you to get an alarm clock."
"I did, sir, but after a few morn-
ings I got used to it and it failed to
wake me. So I got a parrot and now
when I retire I hang the alarm clock
over his cage. It wakes the parrot,
and what that bird says would arouse
anybody."

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

We are paying Calgary Prices in
Red Deer

Extras 30c. Firsts 28c. Seconds 20c.

CENTRAL ALBERTA FARMERS' CO-OP MARKETING ASSOC.

RALPH PATTERSON, Manager

WANTED

20,000 lbs. of Wool

Highest Cash Prices Paid

Alberta Meat Market

For Quality and Service

We carry a full line of Fresh, Cured
and Cooked Meats, Fish and Poultry of
many varieties at reasonable prices.

Buyers of Wool, Horsehair Hides and Livestock

WILSON & TEASDALE, Props.

PHONE 232

BASEBALL TOURNAMENT

\$450 \$450

And a Silver Cup

The best Teams in the District
will compete.

This year's Fair will be bigger
and better than ever



Come Along! Come Along! To the

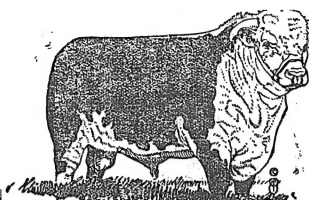
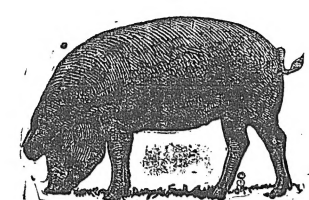
RED DEER EXHIBITION

AUGUST 13-14-15

THREE BIG DAYS

\$8,000 PRIZE MONEY \$8,000

Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Arts and Crafts

The Best Exhibition in Central Alberta

HORSE RACING
FOOTBALL
ENTERTAINMENTS
BAND IN ATTENDANCE
FIRST-CLASS MIDWAY

For Prize Lists, Entry Forms, Etc., write to
RALPH PATTERSON
Secretary, Red Deer

SYLVAN LAKE NEWS

There's no use of talking. Sylvan Lake is the unwelcome capital of Alberta in the summer time. In the closing days of last week for instance let us enumerate to show what we are driving at. A large army of tenters a large army of cottagers, large contingents at all the hotels, the I.O. D.E. camp, the G.C.T.C. camp, the Tuxis boys, the Y.M.C.A., the Young Communists, the naval camp, Edmonton's leading orchestra playing the season, Mr. Dinning, the license commissioner, here as a visitor, and so on at infinitum. Let them all come. It's the life.

The Misses Spicer, in addition to their booth in the east end, have opened a tea room on Main Street in the old municipal building.

Will D. Mackay, as representative of the Associated Press for this district, was delegated to attend the Brownlee meeting at Eokville on Friday afternoon last. As Brer Scott was at the table with us and taking very copious notes we guess the readers of this great family journal will get a very complete report of the speech. Mr. Turnbull of Sylvan Lake, who knew the attorney-general, Mr. Brownlee, when the latter was a small boy in Ontario also went over in the press car. Miss Alice Spicer was the handsome chaperone.

Mr. A. M. Steele was delegated by the United Church of Canada through Mr. Wilson, the home missionary superintendent to conduct services at Haynes and Sathwin last Sunday.

The Red Deer Presbytery (entirely Union) met in Sylvan Lake last Thursday. The meeting was held in the spacious round of the Lakeview House, owned by Mrs. James Dingwall. The interim moderator, Mr. Young of Bowden, presided over the opening exercises. Those present included: Rev. Mr. Young, Bowden; Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Nordegg; Rev. W. H. Wilson, superintendent of home missions; Rev. Mr. McAl-

lister of Penhold; Rev. Mr. Steber of Three Hills, and Mr. W. James, elder of the Three Hills congregation. Mr. Mitchell was appointed moderator and Mr. McAllister, clerk of the Red Deer Presbytery. A call from the Three Hills congregation signed by 130 members to Mr. Steber was considered and sustained by Presbytery. Arrangements were made for ordination and induction on Tuesday, July 28th. Rev. Mr. Young will preside. Rev. Mr. McAllister will preach the sermon. Rev. Dr. Ferguson will address the minister and Rev. Principal Millar of Edmonton will address the congregation. The call carries with it a salary of \$1,500.00, free manse and one month's holidays. Matters pertaining to home missions then occupied the attention of the board.

Visitors to the Sylvan Lake Hotel in the past few days included Chas. H. Hovoy, Medicine Hat; Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Cereal; G. A. Sinclair, Medicine Hat; W. A. Jones, Three Hills; J. Thorne, Edmonton; W. G. Lelander and wife of Didsbury; Evelyn Lelander of Didsbury; Allen Schmalz, Didsbury; E. G. Johnson, Red Deer; J. C. Martin, Red Deer; Mr. and Mrs. McAllister, Red Deer; Thomas Meredith, Red Deer; M. E. Beaschell, Red Deer; R. H. Street, Wetaskiwin; and Mrs. J. A. Reid, M. Stewart, J. McHardy, J. R. Benton, W. P. Gilchrist, Guy Bowen, E. B. Schantz, Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, home; Dorothy Ball and Mr. and Mrs. Peath, all of Calgary.

The Sylvan Lake tennis courts lately constructed will very shortly be officially opened—three rousing cheers.

Mr. and Mrs. Littlewood and Miss N. Glander and Miss L. McLeod of Calgary are spending their vacation at Sylvan Lake.

BIRTHS

At Mrs. Simons' nursing home, Red Deer, July 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. Rex Tolley of Pine Lake, a daughter. At Mrs. Simons' nursing home, Red Deer, July 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Robinson of Hillend, a son.

EVOLUTION TRIAL

The trial of Scopes, the schoolmaster who has been tried in Tennessee for teaching the theory of evolution contrary to the state law, has ended in a verdict of guilty and a sentence of a fine of \$100.00 imposed.

Thus ends the first stage of a trial the ultimate result of which it is impossible at present to forecast. From the legal standpoint it is difficult not to agree entirely with the verdict and the manner in which it was brought about. The presiding judge refused to admit the mass of evidence which the defending counsel wished to tender as to the scientific character of evolution and the fact of conflict with the Bible story of the creation. He held that the only question at issue for the jury to try was whether or not Scopes had violated the state law by actually teaching evolution. Since there was no doubt as to his having done so, the whole basis of the defence crumbled away and the comparatively speedy finding of a verdict of guilty was the result.

The judge's ruling will commend itself both to lawyers and to laymen possessed of common sense. The law against teaching evolution may be supremely absurd and reactionary and tyrannical. That was not the question before the court. Once it has been decided that the law was not unconstitutional, the only possible question left for decision was whether or not it had been violated. Fine-spun sophistries as to the lack of contradiction between the Bible teaching and the evolution theory were entirely out of place in such a court, and it throws a somewhat unfavorable light on the prevailing atmosphere of United States courts that such a prominent counsel as Darrow, the chief defending lawyer, should have attempted to resort to them. Possibly, however, his experience in the Loeb and Leopold murder trial in Chicago had inclined him to the belief that no defence is too absurd or fantastic to lay before a United States jury. If so, he appears to have been mistaken.

The conduct of the leading figures in the trial, Darrow and Bryan, has not been such as to enhance the standing of the legal profession in the eyes of the public. There was a gratuitous eagerness displayed by them to rush in to take part in a trial in which there was not the smallest need for counsel of outstanding experience or ability, an eagerness which only put down to a desire for self-advertisement. In this respect they seem to have met with something like a rebuff, for the public, while much interested in the trial, seems to have grasped early on the fact that as far as the trial itself was concerned it was more or less of a rather labored piece of mock melodrama. The accused himself seems to have taken perhaps the sanest view of all concerned. He is reported to have said that the result of the trial was of not the smallest moment to him, and to have presented an appearance of taking little or no interest in the proceedings from start to finish.

The elaborate arrangements made by the people of the city of Dayton to use the trial as a huge and profitable advertisement do not commend themselves to thoughtful people. If the trial had indeed been an issue of vital seriousness for the cause of intellectual freedom in the United States, then the mood in which it was approached by the authorities of Dayton was, to put it mildly, slightly irreverent. If "Freedom shrieked when Kozakoski fell" she may well have turned away in wearied disgust when Scopes was tried and convicted at Dayton.

The trial has indeed its very serious aspect, but the superficial and immediate ones are merely childish.

THE QUEST OF THE MO

(We have all heard of Mohair but what is a Mo? If any reader can solve the declining years of an old man the manner which he has been freed from a casual perusal of the following lament he will have a noble debt to his credit—Your Scientific Correspondent.)

I've climbed up Aconageus And plucked the deepest seas. I've shot the bounding Jags And heard the Boolum wheeze. I've lived among the Maoris In terms of greatest ease. I've bartered change in cowries And slept in hollow trees. I've hunted with the Dyaks With whom I'm quite at home. The Eskimo with kayaks Once clift the Arctic foam. To hasten forth in greeting And hear my latest "pome" One subject was "The Heating Of the Colosseum, Rome." And all the while I've travelled I've hunted for a Mo. The myst'ry's not unapproachable. I'm sure I do not know Where in the world's his dwelling. I don't know where to go. Do YOU know (there's no telling) Where can I find a Mo? I've ridden on upholstery That's covered with his hair. I've sat on cushions bolstered With sundry maidens fair. But little talk would supervene. They none could c'ter say where. In any place that they had seen A Mo with all his hair. And now I'm nearly ninety years And have but little doubt And have but little doubt That soon I'll leave this vale of tears

And have to go without My ever having stroked a Mo Or kissed his red wet snout. That is enough. Now I must go. In parlance French—Oat tout.

AUGUST ROD AND GUN

In addition to a full quota of unusually interesting stories and articles, the August number of "Rod and Gun in Canada," the Canadian sportsman's magazine, contains a wealth of information for the outdoorsman, the fisherman and the gun crank. The regular articles and full synopses of the month's hunting seasons and laws, for the provinces of Ontario and Newfoundland. It also includes the annual amateur photographic contest in which \$700 in prizes is being awarded.

Among the stories of general sporting interest, Basswood Lake to Windigo, an account of a canoe trip, while it recounts the second part of the voyage is a complete story, written in a swinging narrative; Sidelights on Algonquin tells of trout fishing and is written by Clark Ripley who wields a rod even better than a very finished pen. Judge A. B. Cohen of Toronto, Ont., is enthusiastic over Canada as a sportsman's paradise in recounting his moose hunting experience of 1924. Tomkins and the caption A Judge Goes Hunting. Other articles equally good contribute to make the issue a highly attractive one.

"Rod and Gun in Canada" is published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

The Best Furniture Co. is offering some exceptionally good values in Sea Grass Chairs and Tables suitable for either the veranda or living room.

COMING EVENTS

Red Deer Fair, August 13-15.

The Women's Municipal Society of the Knox Church will serve afternoon tea and hold a sale of home cooking on Saturday, August 1.

Sylvan Lake Stampede, July 30th.

Baseball on Friday at the school grounds at 6:30. Red Deer vs. Olive.

Remember Tuxis camp, August 3-17, at Sylvan Lake.

The city authorities are getting the weeds dug out of the strips of grass on each side of the war memorial and are also putting the spring rollers to work on it. This should improve the appearance of the turf a great deal. It has suffered badly from long dry heat, but the grass on the city square is in an even more parched condition, being burnt quite brown over the greater part of its area.

CHURCH NOTICES

St. Luke's (Anglican) Church. The public services of the church will not be held on the next two Sundays, July 26 and 27, as the rector will be away on his vacation.

The First Baptist Church service on Sunday, July 26, at 7:30 p.m. will be conducted by two young men of this city. Special singing and special message for everyone. A cordial invitation is extended to all Sunday school from 12 to 1.

Lutheran Church, Rev. J. E. Heran, pastor. Services in the chapel under the Orange Hall at 7:30 p.m. Why Evolution and Christianity Do Not Agree but Oppose Each Other. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m. Services at Burnt Lake at 11:00 a.m. Bible class at 8:00 p.m. Wednesday, Wednesday school for children at 2:30 p.m. Service at Markerville Sunday afternoon at 3:00 p.m. A cordial invitation to all the services.

The United Church, Pastor: Rev. J. W. Churchill. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. During July the congregations of Knox and United Churches will worship in the United Church. Services for Sunday: 11 a.m. "Keeping Your Vineyard." 7:30 p.m. "What Manner of Man is This? The Relation of Jesus to Humanity." The pastor will conduct the services. The Sunday Schools meet at 10 a.m.

If you are looking for some real bargains in furniture and stoves you can find them at the Best Furniture Co., opposite the Post Office.

WASKASOO LODGE No. 15.
Every Monday night at 8:00 o'clock in the New Block.

CANARY BIRDS FOR SALE CHEAP. Apply to Mrs. W. M. Jarvis, Box 247, Red Deer, or phone 371.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—WILL SELL or trade for feed grain, one year old Holstein bull registered, Archie Henderson, Red Deer, July 22-24.

WANTED—FOWLS AND CHICKENS—highest market prices paid. Phone 293. L. Z. Mendart, 551 Lake. July 22-23.

FOR SALE—HAY RAKE AND mower. Apply J. Loves, Red Deer. July 22-23.

WANTED—BY AUGUST 1, SMALL furnished house or three furnished rooms in private house. Apply by letter to W. H. P., care of Red Deer News.

FOR SALE—PORT TOURING CAR. 1915 model. \$150.00. Apply News Office. July 22-23.

GOOD COWS FOR SALE. C. W. Long, R.R. 4, Red Deer, July 15-22.

LOST—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD of Exhibition Building and camping ground, Red Deer, one fat white-faced roe brand BF under bar on right ribs; one two-year-old steer, same brand. Reward for information leading to recovery or additional reward if delivered at Stock Yards Red Deer, to Ralph Patterson.

TENDERS WANTED. Tenders will be received until July 21, 1925, for removing old floor and laying new floor in the Poplar Ridge schoolhouse. The School Board will furnish all material.

G. L. GILBERT, Secretary-Treasurer. Box 188, Red Deer, Alta.

OATS AND BARLEY FOR SALE—1923 CROP. J. A. JENNINGS, CONDOR.

WANTED—GIRL, FOR GENERAL housework. Must be good with children. Apply Box 116 or phone 271. Mrs. R. J. Gregson. July 22, 1925.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER WANTED for Balmoral S.D. No. 22; duties to commence September 1st, 1925. Apply, giving references and stating qualifications and salary expected, to C. J. Bacon, Sec.-Treas., Red Deer. July 15-22.

CARETAKER WANTED. Applications will be received up to August 1st for the position of caretaker of the Central and High Schools. Duties to commence September 1st. Salary at the rate of \$130.00 per month. Duties as defined by Board.

N. PAMELY, Secretary. Red Deer Public S.D. No. 194. July 15-22.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING

A meeting of all those interested in the Conservative party in the Red Deer constituency will be held in the office of Payne & Graham, barristers and solicitors, Red Deer, at 5:30 p.m. on Friday, July 31st at which those delegates for the coming Conservative convention in Edmonton.

By order of the Executive. July 22-23.

NOTICE OF TENDERS

Tenders will be received up to noon on Friday the 31st day of July 1925, at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal District of Hays No. 308, Delburne, for the erection of a vault as annex to the Municipal Office. Vault to be built according to specifications of either concrete or brick, all materials being available locally. Separate tenders to be made for each. Contract to be completed by September 1st, 1925. Tenders must be sealed and marked "Tenders for Vault." Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated at Delburne this 13th day of July, 1925.

(Sgd.) W. C. MACKAY, Reeve. ROBERT FARRIS, Secretary-Treasurer. —J 15-3

Municipal District Golden West No. 371

NOTICE REGARDING NOXIOUS WEEDS

Notice is hereby given that the Council has had advice of the prevalence of Canadian Thistle and other noxious weeds in various places of the Municipality. Owners of land in the Municipality are hereby notified to take immediate steps to destroy and eradicate noxious weeds on their lands on or half of the road allowance adjoining their lands. If this notice is not promptly observed action will be taken by the Council under the Noxious Weeds Act.

By Order of the Council at Sylvan Lake, July 4th, 1925.

A. McCASKILL, Secretary-Treasurer.

GOING TO THE LAKE?

Parties wishing to go to Sylvan Lake will do well to Phone 373, or call at the McBride Hotel.

Rates for return trip as follows:

1 Person and return \$3.00
2 Persons and return 4.00
3 Persons and return 5.00
4 Persons and return 6.00
5 Persons and return 7.00

WM. L. MCBRIDE

HOME BUYS

We have all fully modern homes for sale on extra easy terms—\$300 cash, balance \$25 per month until paid.

The prices range from \$1700 to \$2300. These figures are much less than what the material would cost today; less than 50% more than cost with land thrown in.

By taking in a roomer, you can pay off the monthly payments. This is surely a great opportunity to own a fully modern house.

W. J. BOTTERILL

Exclusive Agent. Phone 119. P.O. Box 338.

Central Service Station

PHONE 885

UP-TO-DATE

AIR PRESSURE

VISIBLE GAS

PUMP

Gas, Auto and Tractor

Oils; Tires, Tubes and

Accessories

Tire Service

Bicycles Repaired

FREE AIR AT ALL TIMES

Seasonable Suggestions

PRESERVING TIME—
Fresh Rubber Fruit Jar Rings:
Perfect Seal, per doz. 10c
Gem, 3 doz. for 25c
Parowax, for sealing, 1 lb. 25c
Water Glass for eggs, 2 lbs. for 25c
Don't Forget
Mrs. Price's Canning Powder; excellent for preserving peas etc. 1 package does 4 qts. Per pkt. 15c
7 for \$1.00



Kodak on the Farm

Story-telling pictures such as the one shown above in the making, you'll always treasure. Selling pictures of stock and recording pictures of crops, you want for practical use on the farm.

Kodak gives you pictures the easiest way, and the cost is little enough. Let us help you make a selection from our stock. Price \$6.70 up.

Call here for your copy of "Kodak on the Farm." It's written for you—you'll enjoy it.

Yours for a square deal.

GAETZ-CORNETT DRUG & BOOK COMPANY

THE Rexall STORE

What Shall We Give Her

Choosing the "just right" wedding gift is a perplexing problem, isn't it? You do want to put your personality into the present; to give something that possesses that charming touch of individuality, something that the bride will hold a treasured possession through all the years to come. We know just how you feel about it. And for you we have a captivating array of the ordinary Gift Suggestions. Glistening silver, and sparkling gems await you; clever novelties, too. Something surely to meet the commands of every purse and person.

A. B. MITCHELL

PHONE 14 JEWELLER P.O. BOX 400

New location—Next to Bank of Montreal.

JOHNSON'S REPAIRS

ALWAYS THE BEST—YET COST NO MORE

E. G. JOHNSON

Watchmaker & Jeweller Red Deer

Hardware Specials

200 Galls. Red Barn Paint, reg. \$2.50. Special \$1.75

150 galls. House Paint, reg. \$4.50 Special \$3.00

(White and cream only)

12 Electric Irons, guaranteed. Reg. \$5.50. Special \$4.00

Jubilee Handled Axes, 3 1/4 to 4 lbs. Reg. \$2.75. Special \$1.95

Creamer Cans, 20 quart. Reg. \$1.50. Special \$1.10

Brooms. Regular 60c Special 40c

TENNIS, BASEBALL AND GOLF SUPPLIES, 25 PER CENT. OFF

E. G. JOHNS & CO.

WATCH REPAIRING

ALL KINDS OF HIGH GRADE WATCH AND JEWELLERY REPAIRING—SERVICE AND SATISFACTION

H. H. HUMBER

JEWELLER

RED DEER, ALBERTA, C.P.R. WATCH INSPECTOR.

THE ORME FUNERAL HOME

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS

NOTICE OF DEATHS. PHONE AGENTS FOR OUTTOWNS & RURAL DISTRICTS

DAY OR NIGHT 61 HOME LIKE SERVICE CHAPEL

108 THIRD ST. N.E. RED DEER, ALTA.

Building Materials

Lumber—Shingles—Cement—Bricks

Whatever your needs in Building Materials, we can supply them at the lowest figures quoted anywhere. All guaranteed products. Quick delivery.

MANNING-SUTHERLAND LUMBER COMPANY

P. PEDERSON, Mgr.

SUMMER NEEDS

BATHING CAPS—We have a nice selection.

Pure gum rubber, K. & S. Brand. 25c to \$1.25

WATER WINGS—The real ones 75c

HIVE AND WATER RASH LOTION 35c

STILLMAN'S FRECKLE CREAM 50c

SUNBURN LOTION, 35c and 50c

When you are thirsty remember our

SODA FOUNTAIN

Cold Refreshing

PORTER'S PHARMACY

PURE DRUGS PHONE 49 FINE STATIONERY

IF--

Your Home Town Paper

During the night, somebody erected a gigantic sign directly in front of your home—it sure would get your attention in the morning, wouldn't it? You would stop and read every word on it, no doubt.

So it is with an advertisement in

The Red Deer News

The amount of attention it gets from our readers makes it as certain of results as the largest signboard in the world. Try it some time when you want to sell anything.

JUST PHONE 54